

THE
C A S E

22

OF

Sir *Humphrey Mackworth,*

AND THE

Mine Adventurers,

With Respect

To the Extraordinary Proceedings

OF THE

Agents, Servants and Dependents,

Of the Right Honourable

Sir Thomas Mansell, *Bar.*

Printed in London. 1707.

CASE

OF

Mr. Humphrey Mackworth

AND THE

Mine Adventurers



To the extraordinary proceedings

OF THE

Agents of Mines and Quarries

at the Court of the Admiralty

Mr. Thomas Mansell, &c.

Printed in London, 1807.

The C A S E.

SIR H. Mackworth being formerly acquainted, That if he or the Company of Mine Adventurers, did proceed to take advantage of the Law, on account of pressing their Men, they must expect their Houses would be pulled down, their Men sent out of the Countrey, and their works destroyed, or words to that effect, and Attempts being afterwards made by William Phillips, and divers other Agents and Dependents of Sir Tho Mansel, to destroy the works of Sir H. Mackworth, by breaking down his Waggon way with Iron bars and Pick-axes, and obstructing his carriage of Coale to the River side, where Ships waited for the same, and by breaking his Gate and Stone Wall, and entering upon his Freehold Land, and carrying away his Coale by force and violence, and by Pressing some of his Men, and driving others out of the Countrey, and by other extraordinary Proceedings, too many to be enumerated; Sir H. thought when all these had been Voted Illegal, by the Honourable Committee of Priviledges and Elections, and Judged illegal, on Tryals at Law, and Judgment and Execution granted against the Offenders accordingly, that he should have lived in Peace and Quietness for the future; of which he was so desirous, that he gave strict Orders to all his Agents and Servants, never to intermeddle with any Affairs of Mr. Comptroller, nor to speak a disrespectful Word of him, nor to give him or his Agents just Occasion to take Of-

fence at any of their Proceedings, all which they promised, and have since assured Sir H. that they have carefully Observed; and yet notwithstanding all this Care and Respect on one side, Sir H. after nine years quiet Possession, was Indicted for a Nuisance, on account of his Waggon way, and has been continually abused by Mr. Comptrollers Agents and Servants, upon frequent Occasions, and in many Companies, and when some of the Mine Adventurers happen'd to come into the Countrey, they did not only asperse Sir H. by Word of Mouth, but sent an Anonymous Letter to one of them, abusing Sir H. in the most Reflecting manner, as two very worthy Gentlemen, that lately came to visit the Works at Neath, can testify, who expressed a great abhorrence of such Underhand, Dark and Malicious Proceedings; the Name of the Person that sent the Letter, was, Daniel Fabian, a Tenant, and now or late, an Agent of Sir Thomas, who offer'd it to one Person to carry, and bid him, as soon as he had deliver'd it, to Run away; Whereupon the Man Refused to bring it, and then the said Fabian sent it by a foolish Man, commonly known by the Name of Jenkin Tobz, who Confessed, that the said Fabian, gave it to him, and promised to give a shilling for carrying it. And this Letter is supposed to be Writ by John Burroughs, a Steward of the said Sir Thomas Mansell. It will be too tedious

ious to enumerate all the Proceedings against Sir H. of which he made no Complaint, hoping that those wicked Agents would at last be tired with their own Malice.

But the contrary is too true, for Charles Fisker, a Person Voted guilty of a Breach of Privilege on the last Complaint, hath since not only spoke very contemptible Words of the House of Commons, but afterwards by Directions of Stephen Howard, a Chief Agent of Sir Thomas, distrained the Cattle of Sir H. and Impounded them on pretence of a Constable's Tax, though Sir H. had paid before to those that were adjudged to be the Legal Constables; and yet for Peace sake, and rather than begin new Law Suites, or trouble the Parliament, Sir H. paid the Tax to both, and so Redeemed his Cattle, during the Actual sitting of the Parliament. And having thus Complied in one Case, they took an Opportunity to distrein his Cattle again, for another Tax, and when they found Sir H. so very Complying, they were pleased then to extend their Power, to Tax both Sir H. and his Partners in the Mines for what they had pay'd for before, in the proper place, in the County of Cardigan, for in that County they paid Tax for the Mines, and in this, for the produce of those Mines, which is the same, in effect, as paying for the Land and for the Corn, that is the produce of it. And the Extract thereof was signed by Sir Thomas Mansell, William Harris a Dependent in the Family, and William Broadber a Smith at Neath, when none of the Gentlemen Commissioners would join in it.

It was Observable too, that since the Revolution, no Attempt of that

kind was made before, and that there are others in the same Circumstances in that Neighbourhood, and within the Cognizance of Mr. Comptroller, and yet none of them were ever Taxed.

But it was not sufficient to trouble Sir Humphrey and Company, unless they did also molest other Persons that they thought to be well affected to them. Lewis Jenkins, a Custom-house Officer, appearing at Hereford Assizes as a Witness for Sir Humphrey, against the said Phillips and others, Servants of the said Sir Thomas, and proving that some of the said Servants, did in the middle of the Night disturb his House, and Press, and take away by force a Covenant Servant of the said Sir Humphrey, tho' the said Lewis was obliged by a Subpoena to appear to testify the Truth upon his Oath. Yet this was such an Offence that he should dare to appear against the Interest of Sir Thomas, that he was soon after threatened with the loss of his Place, and Assaulted by a Servant of the said Sir Thomas on the High-way as he was going on the Queen's Business, and is now forced to go another way for fear of his Life, and is lately suspended, and ordered to shew Cause why he should not be discharged on a Representation made to the Board by one Bentley, a Superior Officer, but this piece of Malice will (no doubt) be prevented by the Justice of the Honourable Board, on a fair Hearing of both Parties.

John Davyes, Portreeve of Neath was Kick'd and Abused for refusing to put the Corporation Seal to a Certificate, in favour of the Proceedings of the Justices, in Pressing Sir Humphrey's Men, which he did, be-
cause

cause he thought the said Certificate was False and Groundless: And having formerly exchanged a lesser Estate of Inheritance, for a greater Estate for Life, paying a Pepper-corn every Christmas-day (if lawfully demanded) the said John Burroughs on Christmas-day, whilst Mr. Portreeve was in Church at the Publick Prayers, and in the Name, and to the use of his Master Mr. Comptroller, demands the Pepper-corn at his House, and for Non-payment thereof, declared his Lease was forfeited. When Mr. Portreeve came from Church, and heard what was done, he buys a quantity of Pepper, and tenders his Rent and all Arrears; but it would not be accepted. Some time after Mr. Portreeve was served with a Declaration of Ejectment for Non-payment of the Pepper-corn on Christmas-day.

Several Persons have been Elected and Sworn Portreeve of Aberavon, that could not speak good English, and no Objection was ever made to them; and in particular there was one Lewis Elected and Sworn Portreeve of Aberavon, on the Recommendation of Sir Edward and Mr. Thomas Mansell, who could speak no English at all (as is credibly reported) and no fault was then found but the present Portreeve, Thomas Pullard, who holds the Courts, and Administers an Oath in English, and understands it pretty well, yet because he more frequently uses the Welsh Tongue, was Indicted at the last Grand Sessions, for Exercising the Office of Portreeve, and at the same time using the Welsh Tongue, but afterwards Intimation was given to him, that if he would leave Sir H. Mackworth's Interest, and Vote for the Fore-man of the said Grand Jury to be Parliament Man, they would give him leave to use what Language he pleased.

An Information for a Riot and Rescue was granted in the Queen's Bench, and the Offenders (particularly the said Phillips) were Convicted on a Tryal at Hereford Assizes: But yet to shew what can be done in that Country, there was an Inquisition held privately at Aberavon before the Justices, and the under Sheriff was sent for, and did Return a Jury of Tenants and Dependants, and upon the Evidence of the Criminals themselves, they turned the Riot on the other side, and found the Constables and near Sixty Persons (Men and Women, guilty of the said Riot; they inserted all that they thought were Friends to Sir Humphrey, tho' they were not in the Town at that time, as in particular, Simon Chappel a Tenant and Neighbour to Sir Humphrey, tho' he had been gone out of Wales to Bridgewater, and was not then returned to Neath; Mr. William Williams the School-master of a Charity-School there, kept walking in the Fields, and would not come into the Town, for fear he should be brought into some Trouble, and yet he was also found Guilty by the Jury on the said Scandalous Evidence; of which many more such Instances might be given: And had not this Inquisition been accidentally discovered, and so removed by Certiorari to the great Sessions, it had in all Probability Ruin'd the Works of Sir H. Mackworth, and Mine Adventurers.

When this Matter came afterwards to the Great Sessions, Council Advised, That it was to no purpose to traverse and try the Merits of the Cause, because none that were in the Inquisition could be Witnesses, and not only all, but more than were present were inserted in the Inquisitions: What to

do they could not tell; the Inquisitions were taken, pursuant to an old Act in 13 H. 4. not-Repealed, Process was issued forth against those that were in the Inquisition; Sir Humphrey and Mine-Adventurers were now in as bad a Condition as before, and their Men must all to Goal or fly their Country; at last Sir H. and his Council spyed some Faults in the Inquisitions; and it happened very fortunately, that Mr. Stephen Howard, one of the Chief Agents to Mr. Comptroller, and Chief Manager and Prosecutor of this Concern, had made Mistakes, and not drawn the Inquisitions according to Law; and yet this Remedy proved almost as bad as the Disease; for the Points of Law depended there for several Great Sessions, and at last, after Sir Humphrey had expended above Sixty Pounds, to save his innocent Workmen and Neighbours from utter Ruin, the Inquisitions were Quashed at the last Great Sessions.

The Coal-works of Sir Humphrey are a great Eye-fore to some Persons; and because Sir Humphrey uses great quantities of Wood under-ground, and cannot otherwise carry on his Works, and very little was left, but in one place called *Killfrew-wood*, which Wood Sir Humphrey had contracted for; Endeavours were used to break off that Bargain, but when the same could not be avoided by Law; another way was found out, and Mr. Burroughs acquaints Mr. Thomas Hawkins, Chief Agent to Sir Humphrey from Mr. Comptroller, that his Master having taken a Grant of the said Land at *Killfrew*, Sir Humphrey and his Agents should take care how they came upon his Land to cut or carry away any Wood, for that his Master would insist upon his Priviledge; The A-

gents of Sir Humphrey and his Coal-works too, were thereupon at a stand; but being informed, That no Person under pretence of Priviledge, could by a subsequent Grant, defeat a Prior, they did venture to proceed, and preserve the Coal-works from Ruin.

By Order ready to be produced, Signed by Mr. Comptroller several Persons Rated to the Tax, were reduced from Four to one Shilling in the Pound or thereabouts (Mr. Jenkins a Friend and Dependant) was brought from Ten Pounds, which was not above Four Shillings in the Pound, usually paid before, to Two Pound Ten Shillings, William Noy that married his Welsh Aunt from Six Pound, (which was not above four Shillings) to One Pound Ten Shillings; Jacob Davies, that married his Son's Maid, from Six Pound, which was not above Four Shillings in the Pound to Fifteen Shillings and no more, and Five Shillings for Five Pounds a Year's Salary, as Deputy-Searcher; and the Abatements were laid on the Stock in Ore and personal Estate of the Company of Mine Adventurers: But it is observed, that the said Lewis Jenkins, a poor Tide-waiter, who was in the very same Circumstances, yet he having been an Evidence for Sir H. as aforesaid, was left to pay full Four Shillings in the Pound, whilst the rest of the Officers in that Port were reduced to one: And although there are some Rich Trades-men in the said Town, that have great Shops, and Moneys at Interest, yet they were not Taxed.

Griffith Evan a Covenant Servant of Sir H. Mackworth, was formerly Press'd by the said Justices, and being afterwards served with a Warrant to appear as a Wit-
ness

ness before the Honourable Committee, and being extream sick of a Distemper got at *Portsmouth*, Sir *Humphrey* took pity of him, and upon Sir *Thomas Mansell's* Promise to several Worthy Members that he should be discharged, and to save the poor Man's Life, Sir *Humphrey* agreed to forbear to Prosecute the rest of the Complaints that were then depending before the House, but tho' the said Complaints were discharged, the Man was kept from his Master ever since.

It may be also observ'd, that notwithstanding Judgment hath been obtained at Law against the former Offenders, yet no Execution can be had in the Country against them, some of the said Servants have been discharg'd and abscond from Justice, others remain in the Service of Sir *Thomas*, and no Officer will take them, *John George*, one of the said Offenders keeps a publick Alehouse very near the Company's Work-house, appears publickly on all Occasions, defies them and their Agents, and yet cannot be taken; and the Son himself has not thought fit to pay the Damages recovered at Law against the Father, although Execution for the same is in the Sheriff's Hands. And thus it may (in some measure appear) how Sir *Humphrey* and Company have been treated ever since the last Hearing in Parliament, and how weak all ordinary Methods and Proceedings at Law are in this Case to protect innocent and peaceable Men from Oppression.

Sir *H. Mackworth* had reason to hope, that the Fury of the said Agents and Servants might have been Quenched in all these Sufferings without any farther

Persecution. But it seems, nothing less than the Life of Sir *H. Mackworth* can satisfy their unreasonable Passions, as will appear in the following Particulars.

Upon the Complaints above mentioned, several Witnesses being Summon'd by the Agents of Sir *Thomas Mansell*, to attend the Honourable Committee of Priviledges and Elections, to testify their Knowledge touching the same; two of the said Witnesses (who came to London according to the Summons) attended Sir *Thomas Mansell* at his House in *Soho-Square*, and being there in Company with Mr. *Evan Edwards*, who then did, and still doth wait upon Sir *Thomas* in his Chamber; and some Discourse then arising amongst them, about the Differences in the County of *Glamorgan*, concerning Elections, Mr. *Edwards* then said, that Sir *H. Mackworth* was the cause of all the Mischief in that Country, and if he were made away, all would be quiet; Whereupon one of the said Witnesses, then present, made Answer, What do you mean, that he shall be killed? God forbid that you should take any such Method? To which the said *Edwards* then reply'd, That his Master could find a great many to do it secretly, and no words should be made of it.

These extraordinary Expressions from a Servant so near the Person of Sir *Thomas Mansell*, rais'd a great Disorder in the Mind of one of the said Witnesses, who could not be satisfy'd till he had in a short time after discover'd the same to Mr. *Thomas Hawkins* chief Agent to the said Sir *H.* and Company of Mine Adventurers, advising him to Caution the said Sir *H. Mackworth* to take care of himself; for that he was really afraid, from what was discours'd at that Meeting, there

there was some design carrying on against his Life.

Sir H. Mackworth being thus informed of the Danger he was in, and observing with what Partiality, and particular Opposition to him, several Matters were carry'd on in that County, and from thence concluding that there was still Malice against him, thought fit to take notice of the Caution given to him, and by that means, in all probability, prevented the said ill Designs, for his Enemies could never have any Opportunity of finding him in mixt Company, or in a Crowd, nor could ever tell when to meet him on the Road, till very lately a Person of great Quality coming to view his Estate in the County of Glamorgan, and having done Sir H. the Honour to call upon him in his Return, and stay a Night at his House at Neath. It was generally reported, and Sir H. had so declared, that he intended to wait upon him to a Place call'd Aberavon, about four Miles: But the Burgesses that then attended, desiring leave to return back to Neath, and Sir H. having Mounted in a hurry, without any Weapons fit for his defence, and Providentially recollecting that possibly his Enemies might have Notice of such his Intentions, and have a Convenient Opportunity on his Return to Neath, upon the Sands between Britton ferry and Aberavon, to put their ill designs in Execution, he suddenly altered his Intentions, and went no farther than the Liberties of the Corporation of Neath, which was less than a Mile from his own House, and afterwards it appeared, that the said William Phillips (who lives at the House of Sir Thomas Mansell, and is Reputed to be in the Nature of a Secretary,

and one of the Solicitors of his Law Concerns) and John Burroughs, Steward of the Estate of the said Sir Thomas, at Britton ferry, Rice Mansell, one of his Agents and Dependents, Mr. Bloome Williams, a Reputed Lieutenant in the Marines (who had been for some time before, at the House of the said Sir Thomas, at Margam) and a Servant of the said Williams, met together the same day at Aberavon, aforesaid, when the said Person of Quality passed by, and not finding Sir H. Mackworth, it is generally reported, that one of them said, *Damn him, he is not here*, and supposing he might take leave upon the said Sands (as is Conjectured) they took Horse, and rode with great speed over the said Sands, towards Neath, and inquired for Sir H. on the way, but not hearing any thing of him, they went to a place call'd Eagles bush, about a Mile from Neath, and after some Consultation, the said Phillips and Bloome Williams, came on the same Day to Neath, where the said Phillips wrote a Letter purporting a Challenge, and directed to the said Sir H. Mackworth, which Letter is in these Words following:

SIR,

SIR,

I Am very credibly Informed, That you have lately used me after an ignominious manner, by spreading Abroad Malicious, Scandalous, and Unjust Aspersions, and I send you this to acquaint you with my Resentments: I expect you'll immediately send me Word when and where you'll meet me, to give me a Gentleman's Satisfaction. In the Interim, I am,

SIR,

Your Injured
Humble Servant,

William Phillips.

From Mr. Pralf's
House, Sept. 23,
1707.

This Letter was carried to the House of Sir H. at Neath, aforesaid, by the said Bloom Williams, who was desirous of delivering the Letter himself, but Sir H. having retired to his Chamber, and left Orders with his Servants that he desired to be Excused from seeing any more Company that Day, the said Bloom Williams delivered the Letter to Francis Hopwood his Servant, and desired him to take care to deliver it safe, and to tell Sir H. that the Gentleman that sent it was in Town, at Mr. Pralf's House, and waited for an Answer.

Sir H. having received the said Letter, and considering that he never had been in Company with the said Phillips, nor ever spoke any Reflecting Words on him, as was suggested; nor to the best of his Remembrance, once mentioned his Name since he came into the Country, or so much as Entertained him in his Thoughts, immediately Reflected, That either this Challenge was made in Revenge for the

late Prosecution of the said Phillips in Parliament (where he was found Guilty of several Breaches of Privilege by the Honourable Committee) or on his said Master's Quarrel with Sir H. (which was also occasioned by the same Prosecution) or else with Intent to get him to a convenient place; in order to put in Execution what the said Edwards had formerly declared.

But whatever was the cause of it, Sir H. conceived that such an Offence from Mr. Comptroller's Servant, was most proper for the Correction of a Magistrate.

And thereupon the said Bloom Williams, and William Phillips, were examined before Lewis Thomas, Esq; one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, of the said County, in the Presence of the said Sir H. and the said Bloom Williams confessed, that he brought the said Letter to Sir H.'s House, and delivered it to his Servant, and said it was not the first time he had carried a Challenge; but he was sorry he carried this, because there was so little notice taken of it; afterwards he denied he knew the said Letter did contain a direct Challenge, till after he had deliver'd it, and the said Phillips, had read a Draft, or Copy of it; he also own'd, that he came that day with the said Phillips from Margam, (where Sir Thomas Mansell lives) to Neath.

And the said Phillips, being then asked, whether he sent a Letter from Mr. Pralf's House, dated the 23d of Sept. 1707. directed to Sir H. and Signed William Phillips, and Purporting a Challenge to the said Sir H. he looked upon the Letter, and then confessed that he did; that the said Letter was all of his own Hand Writing, and that he would not disown what he
B. had

had done, and being asked the Reason for his so doing, answered, That he was induced so to do, because he was informed, that Sir H. had spread abroad false and scandalous Reflections upon him; but being further asked, who inform'd him, and to name either the Time or Place, where such Reflections were made, or in what Company; the said Phillips, insisted, That he *ought not to make any such Discovery*; and thereupon the said Justice required him to give Sureties for his Good Behaviour, and for his Appearance at the next great Sessions to be holden for the said County, which the said Phillips refusing then to do, a Commitment was made, but the next day the same was superseded at the House of Sir Thomas Mansell at Margam.

It is true indeed, that afterwards when Phillips heard that he was universally Censur'd for what he had done, Application was made to Sir H. to excuse him; but when Sir H. considered the Nature of that Offence, which was committed by a Servant, against a Magistrate within his own Corporation, against a Justice of Peace in the County where he acts and is Sworn to Preserve the Peace; and against a Member of the High Court of Parliament, whose Persons are so strictly guarded by the Law and Custom of Parliament, within time of Privilege; Sir H. did humbly conceive that he could by no means answer it either to his Sovereign, by whose Commission he acts, to the Honourable House, of which he is a Member, or to his Country, which he has the Honour to Represent; if he should for any private Motive, forbear to Prosecute such an Offender, who had so lately been Voted Guilty

by the Honourable Committee of Privileges and Elections for several Breaches of Privilege against the same Person.

As to the said John Burroughs, who was formerly a Servant to Sir H. Mackworth, he was one of those that met the said Phillips at Aberavon, and has taken the Opportunity at a Publick Meeting to Vilify and Reproach the said Sir H. on account of the said Challenge, and his not answering the said Phillips. And as it is a Rule, That whatever is a Breach of the Peace against a Private Person (as a Challenge is adjudged to be) is a Breach of Privilege against a Member of Parliament, within time of Privilege, so it should seem that the Author of Scandalous, Provoking, and Reproachful Language, which plainly tends to a Breach of the Peace, should be also guilty of a Breach of Privilege.

And thus it will appear, That one Servant declared, That Sir H. Mackworth was the cause of all the Mischief in the Country, and if he were made away, all would be quiet; and that his Master could find many to do it secretly, and no words should be made of it: Another Servant actually sends him a Challenge: An Officer in the Army comes that day from Margam and carries it, and another Servant reproaches him in a publick Meeting, for not accepting it.

Upon the whole Matter, there are many Circumstances to induce a Belief, that more was designed against Sir H. Mackworth than a Challenge: 1st, The Day was very extraordinary, when a Person of great Quality was in the Country with a great Retinue of his own, and many Gentlemen of the Country to attend him, and was known

known to go that very Day from his House at *Neath*; It was strange, that the said *Phillips* could think of no other Day to express his Resentment; but it was not strange, that they should expect that Day to have an opportunity to Insult or Assassinate him on the Sands of *Bretton-ferry*, in his Return to *Neath*, in their Masters Territories, and where no Relief could possibly be had, nor any Witnesses against them, though guilty of the greatest Villany.

2dly, It appears, that *Phillips* and *Williams* came together that Day from *Margam*, and if no more had been designed than a Challenge, the same would in all probability have been writ that Morning before they came out; but on the contrary it appears, by their own Confession, that the Challenge was not writ till they came to *Neath*, which makes it very probable, he never designed a Challenge, if he could have met with Sir *H. Mackworth* any where but in his own House.

3dly, The Character of the Men induces that Belief, for *Phillips* is neither Famous for his Courage, nor his Eye-sight, nor his Skill, and therefore it was not likely, such a pur-blind Man should engage in a Challenge, wherein if the Inequality of the Persons and other Considerations had not prevented, he must have exposed his own Weakness and Life at a very great Hazard, and that upon his Master's Account, without any just Quarrel of his own, which he has yet been willing or able to make known, and therefore he must in all probability have had some other Assistance or Weapons to depend upon than that of his Sword.

4thly, As to the Character of *Bur-*

roughs, his loose Life and Conversation is so well known, that it is to no purpose to enlarge upon it; and the Character of his Friend *Rice Mansell* is too mean to be mentioned, who is a poor Wretch that must do what he is bid, though ever so wicked or desperate; however, Sir *H. Mackworth* hopes this was not the reason that *Burroughs* was invited out of his Service to a better place; and that the Person that invited him will not deny it a second time in *Parliament*.

5thly, The dangerous Words spoke by the said *Edwards* induce such a Belief, for if Sir *H. Mackworth* was blamed before, he must be much more so of late, when it is owned, that he had united an Interest against the Master, that is like to carry both Elections in that Country; and if the bare appearance against the Master formerly was such a Mischiefe for which Sir *H. Mackworth* deserved to be made away, what must he deserve on such a successful Opposition?

6thly, The said Words reported to be spoke at *Aberavon*, and the Inquiry on the way for Sir *H. Mackworth*, with their riding so fast over the Sands, would still make it more plain and evident, that more was designed than a Challenge, if it were possible to get Witnesses out of a place that has so great a dependance on the Master, to confess what they heard or saw; but though the Witnesses dare not appear, the Fact is generally believed, and the other Circumstances do give sufficient Satisfaction.

It is impossible to come up to plain and open Proof of secret Designs, but strong presumptive Evidence hath ever been allowed in all such Cases; and there has been so much of that Proof in this Case, that the best and wisest Friends

Friends Sir H. hath in that County are all of opinion, That there was and is a Design carrying on against his Life; and to make him more careful of himself, they could not forbear to put him in mind of what had formerly happened in that County, when an Attempt was made of the like nature, and upon the like occasion, against the Life of Mr. *Arthur Mansell*; and those who know what Power some Persons have in that County, by reason of the Power they are believed to have in other Places, will not admire, that wicked and ignorant Men should dare to attempt those things, under hopes of Protection and Impunity, which otherwise they would not presume to do; and therefore, when such Hopes shall be removed by a greater Authority, the Danger will in great measure be removed too.

It is true, that most of the Grievances, above-mentioned, except those by Virtue of the Order and Detainer, above-mentioned, have been Transacted, not by the Master in Person, but by the Agents, Servants and Dependents, as the Scandalous and Reflecting Letter, the Distraining Sir Humphrey's Castle, during the Sitting of the Parliament, the Extrac-

dinary Proceedings against the Workmen of the Mine Adventurers, Prosecution of the two Portmanteaux, the Usage of the Custom-house Officers, the making use of the Privilege of Detainer to destroy Property, the dangerous and Scandalous Expressions, the Challenge, &c. All these things were indeed Transacted by the Agents, Servants and Dependents; and it may be argued, that the Servants do these things on their own Head without Order or Incouragement. That they could afford to be at the great Expence of all those Prosecutions? And that a Servant might demand Rent, and bring an Action, and all in his Master's Name without Authority? And that a Steward might come with a Message from his Master, when in the Countrey, and insist on his Privilege, and yet his Master know nothing of the Matter? And that these things were the Publick Discourse of the Country? Yet the Master might know nothing of them, and for that Reason none of them were turned away for these Offences? Nor any Resentment was shewed to Mr. Bloom Williams and Phillips for what they had done? But were both received into Favour again, and carried up to London with him.

Note,

Some farther Discoveries have been lately made of the ill Design against Sir H. which are not yet proper to be made Publick.

E I N I S.

